nard in New-York by posing as a firm and unrelenting opponent of compromise of any sort—in fact, as a friend of unconditional repeal, more constant and steadfast than even the President or the President's Secretary of the Treasury. Though Mr. Murphy, following the advice of Mr. Gorman and the other party leaders in the Senate, has signed the compromise agreement, Mr. Hill will probably remain "outside the breastworks" until the capitulation is over, nor will be cease to fill the ears of unwary listeners with the extraordinary merits and prospects of his closure project, merits and prospects of his closure project, which failed, unhappily, only from jealousy and lack of co-operation on the part of the other repeal leaders.

Even if Mr. Hill and Mr. Caffery or Mr. Hill

Even if Mr. Hill and Mr. Caffery or Mr. Hill and Mr. Mills decline to assent to the compromise, it will have the support of the forty-three Democrats necessary to its success, and though it should fall short of one or two additional votes on the Democratic side, Mr. Cameron and several other silver Republicans could doubtless be secured to carry it through. Rather than see the proposed settlement fall, and the blind and hopeless fight of the last eleven weeks resumed, the silver State Senators would give the present "compromise," meagre as it is in its promises to them, positive instead of negative support. It has already been said that they will not filibuster against the compromise, for they long ago bound themselves not to resist the passage of any bill which their silver friends on the Democratic side would present and advocate.

LITTLE GIVEN TO THE SILVES MEN.

LITTLE GIVEN TO THE SILVER MEN.

The compromise, it will be seen on examina tion, offers little, in fact, to the silver-producing Southern demand for an inflation of silver circulation. The coinage of the seigniorage al-ready in the Treasury and of the seigniorage Should Messrs. Corbett and Mitchell settle their on purchases to be made for the next eleven claims to the world's championship on the floor of months will do no good whatever to the silver producers, but it will seriously, if not dangerously, swell the volume of silver in circulation, while destroying the carefully devised checks of the Sherman law, by which the silver issues were kept on a practical targity with and a constant of the understant that is a mere matter of detail. The important thing is that a body, the tendencies of which seem to make of the Sherman law, by which the silver insues were kept on a practical parity with gold. According to the theory of the Sherman law, each Treasury note issued represented a gold dollar's worth of bullion. But by the coinage of the seigniorage, each new certificate issued and each Treasury note extant will have behind it only the silver which goes into a coined dollar —worth in gold, say 60 cents. This proposition to coin the seigniorage, and the Faulkner proposition to retire the greenbacks and Treasury notes of denominations under \$10\$, now backed by gold in the one instance and by coin in the other, for silver certificates or silver dollars backed by only 60 cents' worth of silver will be the main points of attack on the substitute, and they will need to be defended by the Democratic managers with much ingenuity the Democratic managers with much ingenuity to escape the condemnation of the sober finan-cial sense of the country.

THE HOUSE IN DOUBT.

SILVER MEN IN A POSITION TO DEMAND MORE " CONCILIATION."

ATTITUDE OF THE REPUBLICANS IN CASE THE ADMINISTRATION APPROVES THE GORMAN. PLAN-STATUS OF A NEW BILL

UNDER THE RULES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Oct. 22.-As it seems to be the general belief that the Democratic Compromise bill will pass the Senate, the probable fate of that measure in the House of Representatives becomes a subject of interest, especially when one recalls the action of the latter body eight weeks ago on Wilson bill. It will hardy be asserted that that action was not deliberately taken after full and fair consideration, inasmuch as it was preced a debate which covered a period of two weeks to test their strength on no less than six separate and distinct propositions before they were com pelled to vote on the bill itself, and these proposi ons were of their own choosing. The average majority against them on the first five, which pro-vided for free coinage at different ratios from 16 to 20, was 122, and the majority against them on the motion to revive the Bland act was 77. A majority of fifteen Democrats and Populists voted in favor of this proposition, and it was therefore defeated only with the aid of Republican votes. The bill for naked unconditional repeal was thus passed by a vote of 239 to 108, and a majority of 131. The negative votes were cast by eighty-four Democrats and Populists and twenty-four Republicans, and the affirmative votes were cast by 138 Democrats and 101 Republicans, so that the Democratic ma-jority in the House of Representatives in favor

There is no reason to suppose that these figures would be reversed or greatly modified if the same question should be submitted to the House of Representatives to-morrow; no reason whatever save one. When the vote on the question of unconditional repeal was taken eight weeks ago, it was question should be submitted to the House of Representatives to-morrow: no reason whatever save one. When the vote on the question of unconditional repeal was taken eight weeks ago, it was known, or supposed, that the attitude of President Cleveland and his Administration was as firm and unchangeable as the everlasting hills, and it was equally well known that the magnificent majority in favor of unconditional repeal was due not only to the belief of Democrats that such was the case, but to the active and zealous efforts of Secretary Carlisle and other members of the Administration to cultivate and strengthen that belief. If silver Democrats in the House should now become convinced, or even find an excuse to believe, that Mr. Cleveland or his mouthplece. Secretary Carlisle, could be brought to consent, however reluctantly, to "dicker" with the silver Democrats of the Senate, many of them would be almost certain to reconsider their former action, and demand some of the benefits of this new spirit of "compromise," and require that their wishes should be gratified. They would be in a position to say that if the business interests of the country clamorad for prompt and unconditional repeal two months ago, the clamoring is even more loud and the demand equally urgent to-day. They would also say that they have had no hand in this "compromise," and would argue that its terms are not sufficiently liberal.

If the proposed "compromise" bill should come

of unconditional repeal on August 28 was 54 and

the Republican majority on the same side was 77

they have had no hand in this "compromise," and would argue that its terms are not sufficiently liberal.

If the proposed "compromise" bill should come to the House, either as an independent measure or as an amendment to or substitute for the Wilson bill, it would have to be considered in Committee of the Whole, first having been referred to the Committee on Colnage, under the rule. This could be avoided by passing it under suspension of the rules, if a majority of two-thirds could be mustered for that purpose, and in case it should happen to reach the House on the first Monday in a month, and the Speaker would recognize a member to make the motion. It is true that the Senate has sometimes sent a neasure to the House, accompanied by a request for a committee of conference thereon, and the request has been granted, but that has usually, if not always, been in the closing days or hours of a session. In this case such a request would probably not be granted, Under the existing rules of the House the Committee on Eules is clothed with almost unlimited control over the business of that body, but there is good reason to doubt whether it would take any action in this case which would prevent fair consideration and ample opnortunity for debate and amendment.

As for the Republican members who voted for

action in this case and ample opportunity for debate and amendment.

As for the Republican members who voted for unconditional repeal two months ago, as well as for most of those who voted against it, there seems to be no good reason why they should stuitfy themselves so soon by voting for a dangerous "compromise," which appears to have been patched up behind locked doors in the hope of promoting the interests of or averting disaster to the Democratic party, and in utter disregard of the financial and business interests of the country, and there is no reason to believe that they will do so. When Congress convened, President Cleveland appealed to the patriotism of the Republicans in Congress in behalf of unconditional and prompt repeal, and he did not appeal in vain. He could hardly expect them to respond to an appeal to-day in behalf of a dangerous "comprimise," which seems to have been patched up solely for the benefit of his party. As soon as the proposed measure is brought before the Senate, Republican Representatives will be willing to express their opinions in regard to it.

David Bolton, an oysterman of Inwood, L. I., while returning home from church last night, was shot at five times. One of the shots took effect in heard the shots, and saw a man who was just starting to run. After a lively chase of half a mile, the Sheriff overtook the man, who said his name was Angelo Cappalo, an Italian laborer. He had the pistol in his hand when arrested. He was had the pistol in his hand when arrested. He was locked up in Far Rockaway jail. Bolton says he cannot Imagine why the Italian shot him. The Italian refuses to say why he attempted to kill Bolton. It is thought that Cappaio belongs to the Maña order, and mistook Bolton for some one else. About twenty-five Italians alighted from he 9 o'clock train from New-York at Lawrence, just after the shooting took place. The jail is being carefully guarded lest they should make an attempt to break it open and release the prisoner.

miscrable subterfuge.

Mr. White—The Senator uses harsh language when he says it is a miscrable subterfuge.

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Mr. White—I mean no offence.

Mr. White—I mean to be civil it was a subterfuge.

Mr. White—I mean no offence.

Mr. White—I mean no offence.

Mr. White—I mean no offence.

Mr. Cockrell—I mean no offence.

Mr. White—I mean no offence.

Mr. W Neither body could be found until daylight. The trunk of Milis's body was found 300 yards from the spot where the explosion occurred. The legs and head were blown off and were found in a field a 100 yards from the trunk. Buchanan's body was found also terribly mutilated in a field 200 yards in another direction from the scene of the explosion. Milis was from Richmond, Va., and Buchanan came here from Jefferson, Tex. The sngine, which was just taken from the shop, was totally wrecked, but no other damage was done.

"CONTESTS OF INTELLECT."

HOW THE SENATORIAL MIND WORKS IN " DEBATE."

A FEW SPECIMEN SILVER "ARGUMENTS" - MR. MORGAN'S "RESPONSIBILITY" AND MR. BUTLER'S REFINED HUMOR-COCKRELL IN A BAD TEMPER-SENATOR HARRIS AND "THE SUN."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Oct. 22.-It has been suggested somewhere that, since New-Orleans does not want Corbett to fight within her boundaries, and New-York has refused to extend its hospitalities to other exponents of the manly art, amidst this general closing of doors it would be only courtesy for the Senate to offer its well-tried facilities for the use of these eminent interpreters of the science physical endurance. It is true that Senator Harris yesterday described the contests of the Senate as "contests of intellect and reason, not of the prize ring, not of brutal forces," but others who have witnessed the scenes of the last two weeks and have read the debates as they stand recorded officially are most likely to differ from the conclusion reached by Senator Harris. Indeed, they will be justified in believing that reason, once supreme in the Senate chamber, has been displaced by great lung power and the toughest forms of physical development, and that he who interest, while it concedes a great deal to the can talk longest and loudest, standing on his feet continuously, approaches most nearly the Senatorial

Should Messrs. Corbett and Mitchell settle their claims to the world's championship on the floor of the United States Senate, they ought to do to in executive session, because it would then be fully reported in the newspapers. But that is a mere matter of detail. The important thing is that a body, the tendencies of which seem to make physical endurance and lung power the test of physical endurance and lung power the test of civilization and statesmanship, should have every opportunity to keep in touch with the modern prize-fighter.

MR. MORGAN AS A CHESTERFIELD. There, for instance, is Senator Morgan who, with the manners of a Chesterfield and the courtesy of a Hero of Fontenoy, declares his "responsi-bility" for every word he utters, "inside or outside" the Senate chamber. His "colloquy" Senator Washburn last Tuesday is a model of good manners and high breeding, and ought not for that

reason to be allowed to remain buried within the pages of "The Congressional Record." It is, therefore, reproduced here: Mr. Washburn-Mr. President, I should like to interrupt the Senator from Alabama for a moment, if it will not be disagreeable to him. He has referred several times to a coalition with this side I the chamber. I should like to know what he refers to when he speaks of a coalition, and what

coalition is. Mr. Morgan-I mean an agreement between the Democrats and the Republicans who favor the pending bill that it shall not be amended in any particular whatever. That is the first proposition

Is that right?

Mr. Washburn-Go en.

Mr. Morgan-Is that 'ight?' Mr. Washburn-I desire to Washburn-I desire to state that there is o coalition of any lescription.

of any character or description. Morgan-That assumes, of course Mr. Washburn-I desiry, also, that the Senator and his friends on the other side of the chamber should understand that the Republicans, every man of them, stand now where they have always stood in the last thirty years, in favor of honest

Mr. Morgan-Well, if they are standing-REPUBLICANS WANT REPEAL.

Mr. Washburn-Republican Senators are here on this floor with constituencies behind them, at least the District Reform School, which were destroyed of ten, demanding that the purchasing

Washburn-No, sir; I do not profess to be, but I profess to be a Republican, and I am not to be stampeded or insulted for the position I have

declines to yield.

Mr. Morgan-I am here on this floor responsible for every word I say in this chamber-inside or outside either. Now, do you understand that?

Mr. Morgan-I am perfectly responsible for it.

Then there is another representative of the race "with a natural genius to govern," Mr. Butler, of South Carolina. The choice of his language is

"with a natural genius to govern," Mr. Butler, of South Carolina. The choice of his language is considered peculiar in Washington, and probably elsewhere, though it may not be in the State which he "in part represents." Not content with suggesting the idea of "having it out" with Senator Hill at some convenient street corner, he indulged in language on Thursday last that has attracted attention everywhere except in the United States Senate. The Senator himself seems to see nothing unusual in the remarks of which he delivered himself. On the contrary, it must be assumed that he finds them exceedingly clever, for he has taken the trouble to "revise" his speech, and it appears in "The Record" as delivered.

There was in the House not many years ago a Representative whose use of language, compared with that of Senator Butler, was refinement itself and who found himself "left at home" by his constituents, largely, it is helieved, because they desired to express their disapproval of his indiscretion. But Senator Butler seems to have no fear that such a fate may befall him. Indeed, he may think it will help him. Whatever his helief, here are his words as set down in "The Record":

"The Senator from Texas said that he would grasp he hand of the Senator from Ohlo on this measure. In his next breath he said that he was in favor of binertallism, or silver, but he rushes into the arms of the archenemy of silver, and, oh, Mr. President, what a scene that would present to the American people, a scene that would present to the American people, a scene that would present to the American people, a scene that would present to the American people, a scene that would present to the American people, a scene that would present to the American people, a scene that would present to the American people, a scene that would present to the American people, a scene that would present to the American people, a scene that would present to the American people, a scene that would present to the American people, a scene that would present to th

one embrace:

And later on, he said:

"But, Mr. President, the age of wonders and surprises will not end with sceing the Senator from Texas in the arms of the Senator from Ohio. We shall, I hope, live to see a long, fond, cordial, gushing embrace between the Senator from New-York and the President of the United States. (Laughter) That would be a picture for the artist. How long and lingering and loving it would be! A bucket of boiling hot water, Mr. President, could not separate them."

SENATOR COCKRELL LOSES HIS TEMPER. After this one is bound, of course, to admit that these are "contests of intellect, of reason." But equally so is the following exchange of civil-ities between two gentlemen with a "genius to govern." Like the other extracts given it is official, and is to be found in "The Record" published

Latin Union each respective nation agreed that it would redeem and exchange every silver dollar outstanding in the hands of a citizen of every other country for gold.

Mr. Cockreil—Yes, but that is not sliver in France, and the Senator knows it. He knows that is a miscrable subterfuge.

Mr. White—The Senator uses harsh language

That Joyful Feeling with the exhibitating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the eld-time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well informed.

dodge half as much as he does. I think he is as artful a dodger as I ever met in my life.

AN EXPLANATION BY MR. HARRIS. And now last, though not least, of all is Senator Harris, who denies that he ever said what the correspondent of "The New-York Sun" said he said, nd upon which The Tribune ventured to comment editorially on Friday last. "The Sun" reported this genial fire-eater from Tennessee as saying, "with impressive gravity," discussing the possibility of the Vice-President ignoring dilatory motions and putting a question to the Senate, provided a ma-jority backed him:

jority backed him:
"I don't believe he would live to accomplish it."
This was said in the presence of other people, who realized the full meaning of the threat the moment it was uttered, and who to-day declare with emphasis that Mr. Harris was quoted correctly. Yet Mr. Harris, with a display of indignation and an air of injured innocence, rose in the Senate yesterday and announced that what he said was this:

nation and an air is sent to the sent yesterday and announced that what is was this:

"I do not think that you or I or the Yice-President will live long enough to see any man who ever reaches the high position of President of the Senate and presides over that august body undertake to usurp such a power or to exercise any power which is not given him by the rules of the body and the parliamentary iaw which controls it."

And N added:

"Yesterday The New-York Tribune takes the Control construction."

body and the parliamentary law which controls it."

And N added:
"Yesterday The New-York Tribune takes the matter up, and I think puts a forced construction, upon the clause in "The Sun," and puts me in the absurd and brutal attitude of declaring that the Vice-President would be killed here in his seat if he dared to rule a given way upon a given question. I simply desire to say that no conclusion could be more absurd and untrue than any such construction put upon any language ever used by me to reporters or to other people. The contests here are contests of reason, not of the prize-ring, not of brutal force. They are contests of intellect and reason, and have no other character. I simply desire to disclaim uttering the brutality attributed to me by The New-York Tribune article of yesterday."

"HOLMANISM" ILLUSTRATED.

SOME EFFECTS OF THE CHEESEPARINE POLICY SHOWN.

suggestion was a sound one. Already since this "extraordinary session" began, two bills for that purpose have been found necessary. These bills

Mr. Morgan-No agreement or understanding in August, carried \$20,000, of which \$20,000 was for the recoinage of uncurrent fractional silver coins, in August, carried \$20,00, of which \$20,00 was for pression to a scarcity of money, the recoinage of uncurrent fractional silver coins. \$25,000 for distinctive paper, express charges and and a Republican in the Senate now unless you've and periods of unusual scarcity, and for these reother expenses on account of the National currency, and \$55,000 to pay for ciercal services rendered to Representatives and delegates not chairmen of committees entitled to cierks. The other bill, which was brought in and passed by the House yesterday, carries \$127,500 for the pay of assistant custodians and janitors of public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department outside the District of Columbia, \$200,000 to pay salaries of cierks to Representatives and Delegates, and \$10,500 to to pay salaries of cierks to Representatives and Delegates, and \$10,500 to to pay salaries of cierks to Representatives and Delegates, and \$10,500 to to pay salaries of cierks to Representatives and Delegates, and \$10,500 to to pay salaries of cierks to Representatives and Delegates, and \$10,500 to to pay salaries of cierks to Representatives and Delegates, and \$10,500 to to pay salaries of cierks to Representatives and Delegates, and \$10,500 to to pay salaries of cierks to Representatives and Delegates, and \$10,500 to to pay salaries of cierks to Representatives and Delegates, and \$10,500 to to pay salaries of cierks to Representatives and Delegates, and \$10,500 to to pay salaries of cierks to Representatives and Delegates, and \$10,500 to to pay salaries of cierks to Representatives and Delegates not chair, said he. "Senator Senator Voorhoes and his gauge are for gold, and Senator Voorhoes and his gauge are for the same. There never was a stronger or a flercer fight in the Senate than now. The friends of subtractionists and fillbusterin, but I never rejoiced in such a title more than to night, for I am fillbustering on behalf of the farmers, the laboring was considered by many to be a wise piece of legislation, but what was the result? The fish began to move northward and castward early in the for buildings, horses, farm implements, etc., for nine out of ten, demanding that the purchasing clause of the Sherman act shall be repealed that the country may be relieved from the terrible condition into which it has been plunged. I desire to say to the Senator that when he states that there is any coalition of any kind he does a very grave injustice to every Senator on this side of the chamber favoring repeal. We come here—

Mr. Morgan—Will my friend stop? I am not going to yield the floor for him to abuse me.

Mr. Washburn—I have not done so. I beg pardon.

Mr. Morgan—Sit down.

Mr. Morgan—Sit down.

Mr. Morgan—I want to assert that myself and the Republican Senators—

Mr. Morgan—You are intruding yourself into the controversy when I had not the Senator in my mind. I never thought about him as the leader of the Republican party.

Mr. Washburn—No, sir; I do not profess to be, but I profess to be a Republican and I among the first terrible control of the Republican and I among the first terminal series of the Committee on Appropriation and the republican party.

Mr. Washburn—No, sir; I do not profess to be, but I profess to be a Republican and I among the first terminal series of the Country continues to grow the expendition of the Country

crease. In a recent conversation with a Tribune correspondent Chairman Sayers among other things said:

"We must expect to see expenditures increase from year to year on account of the Postal Service, the Life-saying Service and the Light-house Service, or else we must expect to see those branches of the service steadily become less efficient, and that I do not believe the country wants to see. The expenditures on account of the care of public buildings throughout the country must also increase as the number of such buildings increase. It seems to me that must be plain to everybody who stops to think. Then we must live up to the contracts we have made. But the condition of the Treasury is such that we must economic wherever we can do so without seriously impairing the efficiency of the service. I believe that can be done. In my opinion the yearly appropriations for the Geological Survey and the Coast and Geodetic Survey, for example, might be reduced without injury. I hope too, that with the co-peration of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors we shall be able greatly to reduce the appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors for mext year. You know that we are carrying heavy contracts on that account in the Sunday Civil Act from year to year. Fortunately we have large unexpended balances on most of those contracts, and there are also heavy balances of in expended appropriations Committee, so that I have strong hopes that the total appropriation for river and harbor improvements for next year can be safely reduced to \$12,000,99, and perhaps even lower than that amount. On the whole, therefore, I believe that the total amount appropriated at the first session of the Lild Congress, and that no harm will come of it."

Judge Hollman, as chalarman of the Committee on Indian Affairn, is expected to exert all his powers and exhibit all his genius as an "economist." In paring down the Indian Appropriation bill, of which his committee that might be on hand July I, 18sh. The argument amount and armament for nex

COLGATE & CO.'S

1806 LAUNDRY SOAP.

For years exclusively used by the best families

the battery, and if her boilers or engines fall, the vessel will become a drifting mass absolutely at the mercy of the enemy.

An increase in the number of engineer officers is earnestly recommended in the report, New ships are taking most of the available men, "and unless something is soon done." It is stated, "our Navy, now practically an englacering one, will be crippled for want of engineers."

Since the date of Commodore Melville's last annual report, six new naval vessels have had official trials and have satisfactorily fulfilled contract requirements, except the Monterey, which is somewhat short of the required horse-power. But she was the only vessel where the Contract called for a given horse-power, all the others being "speed" ships.

DANGER OF CHOLERA FROM ITALY.

LEGRORY IS INFECTED, BUT VESSELS ARE SENT OFT WITH CLEAN RILLS OF HEALTH.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Sanitary Inspector Rosse makes the following report to the Marine Hospital Bureau from Leghorn, Italy, under date of

"I arrived here yesternay afternoon to find the town with a deserted look, and a general panle among the inhabitants, many of whom had fled to other places. As many as 20,000, I am informed, have lately left, and business is generally pros trated. Mortality from this epidemic, so far, is about 65 per cent, and the female deaths have more than doubled those of men. The authorities appear to be making strenuous endeavors to stay the epi-Mayor has prohibited public proces sions, closed the schools, etc. A procession of 200 women, who attempted a visit to a shrine in the suburbs, has just been dispersed by the police and the church closed, which nearly resulted in a riot. I am told that, if necessary, the troops will be

called out to preserve order. Mr. Rosse made an additional report two days later, in which he rays that, notwithstanding the prevalence of cholers, the Italian authorities give clean bills of health, and, it is said, that a dis-MORE THAN \$500,000 ALREADY VOTED BY THE HOUSE TO SUPPLY DEFICIENCES—
"ECONOMY" IN INDIAN AFFAIRS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE IRBUNE.1

Washington, Oct. 22—It was recently suggested by a member of the House of Representatives that if "Holmanism" should finally obtain full control of Congress it would be absolutely necessary to pass a law requiring that body to meet in August every year and remain in session at least three months in order to make appropriations from time to time "to provide for certain urgent deficiencies." The suggestion was a sound one. Already since this upper and the provided of the populace to conceal cases for the part of the sailtary authorities destroy furniture it making necessary distributed for the chain that the sanitary authorities destroy furniture it making necessary distributed in the preclaimacy measures, it is worth roting that the grand markle synargogue in the pay of Atonement (September 20 by order of the Chief Rabb), Benamozeth, of Lechorn. Next to that of Amisterdam, this is the widthest synargogue in the very learn closed. Consul Sanchery, from Engdad, reports: "Panic and flight of Chiefstians and Jews. Mahometans resigned to the will of God. Kumors here that Take the will of God. Kumors here that Take the will of God. Rumors here that Take the sanitary authorities designed in the pay of Atonement (September 20 by order of the Chief Rabb), Benamozeth, of Lechorn. Next to that of Amisterdam, this is the wish that the pay of the feet of the Chief Rabb). He amore the pay of the feet of the Chief Rabb, Benamozeth, of Lechorn. Next to that of Amisterdam, this is the wish that the pay of the Chief Rabb. Benamozeth, of Lechorn. Next to that of Amisterdam, this is the wish of the Pay of Atonement (September 20 by on E

purpose have been found necessary. The series of the agreement of \$33,000, and it was known as well before the examination of the last Congress as it is now that every dollar of this amount, except a single item of \$19,500, would be required.

Washington, Oct. 27—A Populist meeting in Alternative Allernative Allernative Lafe Pence, of Colorado. The semigrative Lafe Pence, of Colorado. The semigrative Lafe Pence, of Colorado, The semigrative The first bill, which was brought in and passed parties. He attributed the present business de-

PASSENGER TRAINS IN COLLISION.

SIX PERSONS INSURED, SOME OF THEM SERI-

OUSLY-THE ACCIDENT DUE TO A FOG. Linua, Ohio, Oct. 22.-Six persons were injured in a wreck on the Pittsburg. Fert Wayne and Chithe situation, and the result was that quantities
of what were in a sense American mackerel were
this city, at an early hour this morning. Their
rames are as follows:

Cowan, engineer, badly
dian ports, and were retailed at double and treble scalded; Dalley, freman, leg broken and in-ternal injuries. Frederick Hunt, brakeman, badly had they been caught by American fishermen. the westbound train, caught under wreck and probably fatally injured; Mrs. Anna Smith, of North Jackson, seriously burt. Nettle Wilson, of Allegheny, Penn, out and braised Eastbound train No. 2%, which was standing on the Monroeville switch.

The injured trainmen were taken to the Fort Wayne Hospital. Only two of the passengers were injured. They are Mrs. Anna Smith, of North Jackson, and Miss Nettle Wilson, of Allegheny. The former has a bad cut on her head and is otherwise injured, while the latter is cut and bruised.

On the westbound train the engineer and fireman less aped, but Buggagemaster Stevens was probably fatally injured.

OBITTARY.

THE REV. VANDERVOORT BRUCE.

The Rev. Vandervoort Bruce, who died yesterday at his home, No. 457 West Twenty-third-st., was born in Vesey st., in this city, November 16, 1816. He was a graduate of Frinity College, Hartford, Conn., and the General Theological Seminary, of this city. He was ordained a clergyman, July 2, 1843, by Hishop Benjamin T. Onderdonk. He was rector of Protestant Episcopal churches in Yonkers, Rockaway and Albany. His last charge was that of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Hoboken, where he was rector for about Lighteen years. In 1859 Mr. Bruce married Miss Julia Stanton, a daugnter of the late George W. Stanton, of Al-bany. He leaves two children, W. DeW. Bruce and Mary L. Bruce. The funeral arrangements have not been completed.

THEODORE HEBERT.

Rome, Oct. 22.-Theodore Hebert died to-day. He was a sculpter of considerable merit. He was born in Paris on July 29, 1829.

Minneapolis, Oct. 22.-Mayor Eustis was dangerously injured by a runaway accident at I o'clock this afternoon. He was in a buggy driving out to his farm north of the city. Near the irrighton stockyards his horse took fright at a band of gypsies and ran away. The Mayor was thrown long, while his face was badly out and bruised. the was found after he had lain unconscious by the readside about an hour, and brought to the city. The surgeons fear there is a fracture of the skull, although they have not been able, owing to his condition, to make an examination. They regard his injuries as serious.

WOMEN AS SPENDTHRIFTS. (1)

with him at that time was that the contractors for armor plates would not be able to furnish enough material to exhaust this unexpended harance during the fiscal year ending June 38, 1855. Since that time the delivery of armor plates has opinion that the unexpended halance will make the delivery of armor plates has opinion that the unexpended halances will probably be exhausted before the expiration of the current year. In any case, it will be necessary to make a large appropriation on account of armorand armament for next year, and that of course will swell the total amount carried by the bill.

COMMODORE MEIATILES REPORT.

HE TAKES UP CUBLES FOR THE ENGINEERS NEW VESSELS ACCEPTED.

Washington, Oct. 22—An exception to the ordinary run of annual reports is that of Commodore George W. Melville, Engineer-in-Chief to the United States Navy. It is in dealing with that fend of long standing between the ofheers of the line and the engineer corps, over conferring actual rank on engineers, that Commodore Melville will be necession of conferring positive rank instead of the meaningless Telative rank now held by members of the engineer corps." says Commodore Melville, "I carnestly trust that the partment will recommend to Congress some measures looking toward this just and proper recognition of the service, who have always had a certain portion of the crew to organize, muster, discipline, station and drill in the various manoeuvree intended to make the vessel efficient and destructive, and who from this time on will have under their control from 25 to 60 per cent of the entire sthy's company, should be denied recognition, would be incomprehensible to any one not familiar with the incide workings of the Navy. He have a leave to the control from 25 to 60 per cent of the entire sthy's company, should be denied recognition, would be incomprehensible to any one not familiar with the incide workings of the Navy. He have a leave the fine of the control from 25 to 60 per cent of the entire sthy's company, should be denied recogn From Hearth and Home.

If your dimer distresses you, try it. It aids diges-

MACKEREL FISHERIES.

EUGENE G. BLACKFORD TALKS ABOUT THEIR DECREASE.

LEGISLATION IS USELESS FOR THE PROTEC-TION OF DEEP SEA FISH-LOPSTERS AND SALMON SHOULD BE CARED FOR.

For many years the condition of our National deep sea fisheries has been a subject of grave dis-cussion by those who are most interested in fish from scientific, economical and commercial points of view. The general public has not, probably, taken any particular interest in the subject, as it is too remote to excite a popular interest, yet many citizens can recall the time, not many years ago, when fresh mackerel were three times as plentiful and as cheap as they have been recently. The question of the crippled condition of our mackerel and other deep sea fisheries is far from a remote subject to fish dealers and to the hardy fisher men who brave the dangers of the deep in order to earn a livelihood for the support of their families, and it is a subject that should interest at least to some extent every loyal citizen of the The American fisheries are among the leading industries of the United States. The product is a staple food, both delicious and nourishing, and under ordinary and proper conditions all kinds of deep sea fish should be sold at a price that would easily place them within the reach of all classes. A great many men are employed in catching and handling fish, more in number than find employ-ment in many other leading industries, and they are of a class that with difficulty adapt themselves to other vocations; and for these reasons alone, if for no others, our fisheries are prominent as

National industry. Eugene G. Blackford, speaking on the present condition of the fisheries, said: "For a number years deep sea fisheries have been in an extremely uncertain condition as regards their future. The eatch of mackerel has varied from year to year, changing from an average catch to one that was pitifully small, and then again, as in 1881, jumping up to the enormous catch of 200,000 barrels. There appears no reason why mackerel should not be as plenty along our Atlantic coast as anywhere else in the world, and at one time, not very far distant, they probably were. But it is different now The annual catches have decreased; fishermen have been forced into other branches of their calling, or out of fishing entirely, and there are many towns along our Eastern coast especially in Maine, that have so seriously felt the effect of the condition of affairs as to have been practically depopulated. More than this, the United States has of late years been forced to import mackerel extensively from foreign countries, and thousands of good American dollars have been sent to Canada, to Norway and to Ireland in purchase of a fish that should be as plentiful along our coast as anywhere in the world.

"The causes to which this remarkable decrease of mackerel is attributed are many and varied, according to the different views taken of the subiect. Some attribute it to the purse net, some to mackerel catch, compiled annually since 1815, it is

move northward and eastward early in the spring as usual, and when the open season began they were so far to the eastward that all but the tall end of the procession. so to speak, were in Canadian waters and out of the procession. the reach of American fishermen. The Canadian fishermen were not slow in taking advantage of injured may die.——Stevens, baggagemaster of During the 'five years of oppression,' as many the westbound train, caught under wreck and termed the period during which the law was in

> been only 40,000 barrels, and the season is now practically over. It is seen that during the 'one year freedom, as some term the period since the law

been only 40,000 barrels, and the season is now practically over. It is seen that during the 'one year freedom,' as some term the period since the law became obsolete, the mackerel catch has not even anoroximated what it might reasonably be expected to amount to. It appears that about every kind of lexislation has been tried, but none has resulted in improving the condition of the mackerel fisheries. During the five years just passed under the law previously described, the public were each year denrived of from 50,000 to 100,000 barrels of fine fresh mackerel, and in addition to this, were forced to hav double price, in a sense, for what fish they did have.

"Comments in regard to National legislation for future protection are numerous and varied. Looking at the question in an entirely unbiased and unprehindiced manner, and carefully reviewing it from all points, it is apparent to me that National legislation for the protection of our deep sea fisheries is utterly useless. This may appear like a very strong statement to the public at large, but it is founded on the result of years of careful watching and studying of the fisheries question. No matter what arguments may be advanced regarding purpe selnes, fish welrs and fish traps affecting the mackerel catch, it appears to me better for the Government to drop legislation and let the deep sea fisheries take their own course, at least for the present. By deep sea fisheries is meant the catching of mackerel, cod, haddock, hall-but, hake, bluefish, weakfish and similar varieties. "Lexislation is needed, however, regarding the legal size of marketable lobsters. Lobsters appear to be growing smaller and smaller each year, and what was considered a lobster of ordinary size a few years axo would now be a large one by comparison with those that are found in the markets. Under the present New-York State law a lobster is certainly small enough, and it would be well if the State laws prevented a person having a lobster is certainly small enough, and it would be well for the

THE TEST SHOT OF THE SUBMARINE GUN.

Newport, R. d., Oct. 22.-The test shot of the submarine gun on the Destroyer at the torpedo sta-tion yesterday showed unexpected results. A light charge was put in, simply to try the gun and to make certain that all was ready before beginning the torpedo net trials. The steel net was set from the spar in front of the gun, to try the line of fire



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VICTIMS OF THE BATTLE CREEK WRECK.

TWELVE OF THE BODIES IDENTIFIED-AS MANY MORE CANNOT BE RECOGNIZED. Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 22.-The following dead victims of the wreck have been positively identified: Frank H. Smith, Fort Plain, N. Y.; Charles W. Van Dusen, Sprout Brook, N. Y.; Mra. Van Dusen, Sprout Brook, Charles W. Van Dusen, Thomas R. Stringer, Fort Dover, Ont.; William H. Henry, East Greenwich, R. I.; Edwin I. Magoon, Warwick, R. I.; Mrs. Albert Bradley, Simcoe, Ont.; J. W. Beards-ley, Watkins, N. Y.; Mrs. F. R. McKenzle, Wiscon-sin; Miss A. W. Wortham, New-York City; James Wortham, brother of above, twelve years old, the only boy killed; Thomas H. McGarvey, London,

The bodies of the above were all shipped this afternoon, accompanied by friends who came here to identify them. The body of Thomas R. Stringer was escorted to the depot by Odd Fellows, he being a member of Simcoe Lodge, No. 181.

There are now lifteen unidentified bodies. The following are known to be smong those burned to death but cannot be identified: Mrs. Evelyne Aldrich, of Edwardsburg, Mich., Mrs. A. K. Warner, Brockport, N. Y. Mrs. J. A. Wood, Odessa, N. Y. Suggestion has been made that all bodies unidentified, and that will be at least one-half of them, be buried in one lot in Rock Hill Cemetery and a monument erected. All of the wounded are doing well except Mrs. Robert Vance, of Simcoe, Ont., who had both legs broken, and one leg had to be rest to-day. Her husband arrived this afternoon. Mrs. McKenzle was identified to-day by her nephew, H. R. Peeble, of Chicago. W. A. Ryerse, of Port Dover, Canada, one of the wounded, left for home to-day, Magoon and Henry were brothers-in-law. They made the fatal misrake of stopping over one day to see Niggara Falls.

Dr. Levi Aldrich, of Edwardsburg, Mich., was here to-day looking for his sister, Mrs. Evelyne Aldrich, She left Buffalo on the train wrocked and her baggage has arrived home, but she is missing. Being Sunday, workmen from the shops and farmers from the country have visited the scene of the wreck by the hundreds. The inquest will be great interest in the same. State Railroad Commissioner Billings and Governor Rich will be present at the inquest. The bodies of the above were all shipped this

PIFTEEN NEW YELLOW FEVER CASES.

Brunswick, Ga., Oct. 22.—One white and four-teen negroes comprise the new cases of yellow fever to-day. J. H. Beckman (white) is the only death not previously reported. The weather is fair, and it is growing cooler

every hour.

This afternoon Surgeon Murray and others held a post-mortem on Beckman, and as a result deaf that he was suffering from yellow fever.

" BLUMMING" TEMPERANCE WOMEN.

Chicago, Oct. 22.-Chaperoned by Detectives Trehorn and Niggemeyer, of the Central Station, seven members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Congress, which closed its session Saturday, in the Art Institute, found new experiences at an early hour this morning, in a series of "slumming" tours through the "levee" district. The party comtours through the "levee" district. The party comprised Miss Mollie Hay, Mrs. Addie Fields and Miss Leonora Ayres, of Indianapolis; Mrs. E. L. Calkins, of South Bend; Mrs. Ella Moore, of Lakeville; Mrs. Emily Tompkins, of Elkhart, and Mrs. I. Mendenhall and Mrs. Gertrude Fulton, of Richmond, Ind. A visit was made to many brothels between 1 and 3 o'clock, and at the close of the trip, Miss Hay, whose "slumming" experience extends over New-York and London, said: "I have been through every part of New-York and have seen its worst forms. This does not compare with what there is there. It is bad enough, however, and the visit has extended my knowledge of the world's ways."

MADE SURE OF HIS DROWNING.

Atlantic City, Oct. 22.-The body of Henry D. Smith, aged seventy-five, who committed suicide yesterday, was recovered to-day. Before leaping into the water Mr. Smith fied a heavy piece of railroad iron around his neck to make his rash act effectual. Mr. Smith lived at Brigantine Beach, and was the oldest resident of Atlantic County. His father was the first Sheriff of this county.

FOR IMPERSONATING A FEDERAL OFFICER.

FOR IMPERSONATING A FEDERAL OFFICER.

Vincennes, Ind., Oct. 22.—Deputy-United States
Marshal Groves took "Doe" Majors last night to
Evansville, where he will be tried on a charge
of impersonating a United States officer. Majors
would go to a county postoffice, assert that he
was a United States postoffice assert that he
was a United States postoffice inspector, and demand possession of the mail. He inspected several
offices in this county, Majors was greatly feared
among the ignorant colored people, who believed
he was a wigard. Although a mulatto, he has
red hair and a red mustache.

PROFITS IN SUGAR FARMING.

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

About fifteen years ago, or maybe a little longer, two young men from Ohio came down to Louisiana to look at the country. They were farmers at home, but farming in Ohio was not a paying business then, and it did not promise to become any better. They went over on the Hayou Teche, and were charmed with the country. So pleased were they that they sold out at home, bought a very fertile plantation called "Shady Side," and went to work. It is not generally known outside of Louisiana that the annual record of all the large sugar plantations has been carefully kept for nearly seventy-five years. An intending purchaser can thus tell just what a place has been doing for more than half a century. These young Ohio farmers, whose names are Foos and Barnett, have caught on to the sugar planter's methods most successfully. They produced two years ago 3,048,369 pounds, and last year 4,500,000 pounds. The crop of last year, without the bounty, sold for \$230,000. The bounty was \$20,000 more. The cost of making the crop, everything included, was about \$4,000. How long would they have been in making this amount at farming in Ohio? One more Ohio case, if the reader will allow:

John Dymond lived at Columbus, He was a wholesale grocer theire. His health gave way, and he came to New-Orleans to recuperate if he could. He travelled about the State and fell in love with its charming rural beauty, its creole tongue, and soft, healthful climate. So he bought two great estates about twenty-five miles below New-Orleans, on the mighty Mississippi River, of course, In the past two years he has made 5,750,000 pounds of white Sugar on them. Being rather new at the business, it cost him 25 per cent of the price for which he sould his crops to make them. He has received in bounty in the last two years about \$125,000.

Senator Don Caffery two was appointed to succeed the late Randal 1. Gibson as United States Senator made in his sugar-house on the Teche two years ago 8,142,815 pounds of sugar. The bounty he From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

An opporturity seldom offered to purchase handsome furniture of new assistant may be round at trade, by stain's CO.'s, 101 West 14th-st.